WEDNESDAY ...... MAY 15, 1561. THE Southern prints are very abusive of the President of the United States. Among the mildest epithets of the Richmond Examiner occurs, "the drunken beast now stalled in the Presidential mansion."

BEAUREGAED seems to have disappeared since the fall of Sumter. The telegraph announces his intended presence at various points, but he seems never to "turn up" as promised. Where is he? This question is being asked by numerous sheets.

---Tux telegraph announces the arrival of the steamer Persia at Liverpool on Saturday, the 4th inst. Our fellow townsman James Cook, Esq., went passenger on board of her. of her safe arrival.

Hos. John A. Dix, who while Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. BUCHANAN, was noted for his instructions "to shoot, on the spot, any man who attempted to haul down the American flag," has accepted the appointment of Major General, conferred upon him by Governor Morgan of New York.

Tas citizens of Lowell, Mass., rendered the funeral obsequies of the Massachu setts volunteers very impressive. The entire population turned out to honor the dead. Buildings were draped in crape, and all the trappings of mourning abounded. The ceremonies were solemn and impressive.

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· THERE seems to be quite a discussion in the Eastern papers, as to whether the Government has or ought to or will charter the steamship Great Eastern, as a transport vessel, in the present war. She has proved a failure in every way, and unless she can be now rented to the Government, will probably continue to be so. It is scarcely to be expected that she will be employed by the Unied States while so many of our own mor chant marine are now unemployed

### John Bell.

Joux BELL has not yet published his Nash ville speech verbatim as promised. The Patriot of that city contains what purports to be of authority. While this does not contain the objectionable passages that have called out so much comment over the country, it yet contained enough to show that Mr. BELL bas "backed down" from the high position he has held, and ungenerously and disgracefully abandoned his friends. He proves to be a statesman of very small calibre. The Cincinnati Gazette very justly remarks of Mr.

BRLL's defection: against Secession make the meanest Secessionists when they go over. Honest John Bell turns into the artful dodger, and proposes that Tennessee shall make an alliance with the Confederates to make war on the Government, while it keeps open a loop hole of escape by not formally seceding; at least not until Kentucky comes into the ring, when the war will be transferred to her territory. Then Tennessee can put her Secession on record. The generosity of the Confederates in transferring the evils of their war to the Border States, is a remarkable instance of sharp practice in time of great excitement.

# Mr. Everett's Position.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT made a speech at Roxbury, Massachusetts last week, at a ures for the benefit of volunteers from that city. In the course of his remarks he took occasion-the first that he has publicly embraced-to utter his views upon the exciting questions of the times. He takes bold and decisive ground for "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the Laws."- affair: Unlike his former political leader, Jonx The pitiful, mean and sneaking position now held by Mr. Bell, has no charms for the Massachusetts scholar and statesman. He will be heard of in the future history of the Republic when BELL is forgotten or only mentioned with reprobation. The entire speech of Mr. EVERETT is too long for publication in these columns, and we can only find room for one or two extracts which breathes the spirit and sentiment of the whole ad-

position in a few brilliant sentences. He

You know my political course. Logen, the Indian chief, mournfully exclaimed: Such was my love for the whites, that my deatly with intention-so fastened as for a at an early day whether Jesse D Bright, one countrymen pointed at me as they passed and said: "Logan is the friend of the white man!" I have been pointed at for years as the friend of the South-for maintaining what I deemed her constitutional rights. I bave suffered no small portion of obloquy. and sacrified the favor of a large portion of the community in which I was born, and which, from my youth up, I have endeavored to serve laboriously, dutifully and affectionately. I was willing, while this ill starred movement was confined to the States of the extreme South, and they abstained from further aggression, that they should go in peace. This course, I thought, would retain the border States, and bring back the seceders in a year or two, wearied and disgusted with their perilous experiment. Such I understood to have been, in substance, the programme of the Administration. But the South has willed it otherwise. She has struck a parricidal blow at the heart of the Union; and to sustain her in this unpatural and unrighteous war, is what my conscience forbids. Neither will I remain silent, and see this majestic frame work of government, the noblest olitical fabric ever reared by human wisdom, prostrated in the dust to gratify the disappointed ambition of a few aspiring men (for that Mr. Vice President Stephens bravely told his fellow-citizens last November was the cause of "a great part of our troubles." and this under cover of a sophistical interpretation of the Constitution, at war alike with common sense, with coremporary history and the traditions of the Government, ansupported by a single authority among the framers of the Constitution, and emphatically enounced by Mr. Madison, their leader and

Mr. Evenert argues the pretended consticutional right of secession in his usual masterly manner, and strongly condemns the pretence. He holds that the present war is forced upon the North and fought by the North for the very existence of the Government. The following extract exhibits the general character of his speech;

I believe it demonstrable as any proposition of Euclid, that this doctrine of "second sion," that is, the Constitutional right of a State to sever at will her connection with the Union, is, if possible, still more unfounded, still more fallacious, than that of its ill-omened and now universally discredited predeces

sor, "Nullifleation," which was crushed, never to rise again, thirty years ago, by the iror mace of Webster, in the Senate of the United

I will only say at present, that this mon strous pretended right of "secession," though alled a "reserved right," is notoriously no where expressly reserved in the Constitution, although every one feels that nothing but an express reservation, in the plainest terms, would be a sufficient ground for ciaiming such a stupendous power. What is maintained by the politicians of the secession school is, that the right may be inferred from one of the amendments to the Constitution, by which it is provided, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to the State, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." It is to maintain a subtile and sophistical and utterly unwarrantable interference from the amendment, that the South is now striving to break up the Government,

and if resisted in that unhallowed attempt, to

drench the country in blood. But I am willing to stake the great issue on this amendment. The Constitution does expressly delegate to the United States alhe powers of a sovereign State, with respect to international and interstate affairs; the and his numerous friends will be glad to learn | whole war power; the whole admiralty power; the whole commercial power; the whole financial power; the power to regulate and dispose of the public territory; the power over the Indians, over the Post Office and Post roads; over the army the navy, the dockvards, the arsenals. All these powers and many others are expressly delegated to the United States, and as expressly prohibited to the individual States. The Constitution of the United States, (to which the people of South Carolina assented on the 23d May, 17-83, as much as they ever assented to their State Constitution,) distinctly provides that no State shall keep troops or ships of war, or ssue letters of marque and reprisal, or enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; and yet in the face of this express delegation of powers to the United States and their express prohibition to the State, the Seceding States have undertaken to exercise them all; have entered into a "confederation," raised an army, issued letters of marque and reprisal, and plunged into a war against the Government, which every ma, istrate and officer among them was under of the to support, and all in virtue of having first uttered the magic words, "we seede." The history of the world does not furnish another such monstrous

Such is the nature and foundation of the war in which we are engaged. As you perceive, it is for the very existence of the Government; it is a contest in which no good citizen can remain neutral. I am often asked how long I think it will last; but that is a question that the South alone can unswer. She makes the Norfolk, which guards the entrance to Chesa- ture. peake bay; of Harper's Ferry, which comits substance, which is published with the air let of the most extensive system of internal any unnecessary powers, and from all inter-

Do you think, fellow citizens, that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will allow their most direct communication with the seaboard to be obstructed at the pleasure of an alien State, Eastern Pennsylvania and Southern New York, whose tributary waters flow through It seems that those who hold out longest say nothing of the Delaware and Chesapeake careful review of my instructions, I find I Hampton Roads? Above all, do you believe | the "Home Guards." that he Giant of the West will necept his To avoid all causes of irritation and exthey will acknowledge this galling usurpation;

#### Attempt of the Chivairy to Burn Wash ingtou.

The fire in Washington City last Thursday was unquestionably the result of a conspira ey of traitors in that city to destroy Willard's meeting of citizens called to concert meas. Hotel. One fact proves it. The fire broke out twice, and the engine houses were locked and barricaded, so that they had to be broken open to get the engines out to the fire. The New York Fire Zouaves did spiendid service on the occasion. The New York Tribune gives the following account of the whole

At 4 o'clock another fire announcement BELL, he stands by the flag of his country .- | was made, and this time fierce flames were | Mobile and New Orleans would be interceptseen rushing from the lower part of the buildrang for aid, but no aid appeared, and meanwhile the flames spread with fearful rapidity toward the hotel, which was filled with dense volumes of smoke. After seemingly interminable delay, one or two inefficient fire comthe fire made continued progress.

BEROIC CONDUCT OF THE PIRE ZOUAVES. At this juncture Gen. Mansfield bethought him of our gallant fire laddies, and dispatched an Aid to Col. Ellsworth, asking for a de-The orator explains his past and present tachment. "Fire! fire!" rang through the quarters, and in the twinkling of an eye ten men from each company were renning swiftly by their Colonels. Reaching the engine-

Here they were joined by several hundreds their enemy was in the field. With trumpet in hand, they came and accomplished wonders, some of which were frightful to behold, such as this: Two of them held each a leg of safety. in flames, while the, head downward, was suspended over the burning building until he succeeding in reaching a hose pipe which was extended from the end of a short ladder.

his right to command. "Well," said the Colonel, " if you have more men here than I | nal have, you can take it. After two hours' hard and perfect work, they subdued the fire, confining it to the original building and the one next to it. In complote order they were marshaled, when Col. Ellsworth led them up the hill, where Gen.

Mansfield bareheaded, addressed them thanking and praising them, and repeating several times, "I am proud of you, very proud of that he had been engaged in the Baltimore After a short congratulatory speech from Col. Ellsworth, and accepting an invitation

three immense cheers, sang Dice," and contented y marched in perfect order to their The building was fired by Secessionists in four places. The matter will be thoroughly investigated by the Fire Marshal to day. It is without doubt one of a series of movements

from Mr. Willard to breakfast, they gave

The Gentlemen Robels appear to be very much disgusted at the idea that they much Plaughter the pappers of the North. Ther need not be so very much disturbed; the paupers may prefer killing to being killed.

---A Consisseement of the New York Herald says the Virginians are armed with revolvers and bowie knives, besides their guns, and probes the traitor Magoffin, as follows: they say that if they find the rifles of the Northern forces deadly they will rush in with

their knives to close quarters. We were under the impression, since the We can assure those States that in his efforts Pryor and Potter difficulty, that Virginians | for peace, the Governor represents Kentucky; considered fighting with knives "barbarous."

Prenks of Elisworth's Zouaver-A Pleasant Prospect for the Rebels. A Washington correspondent of the Phila-

phia Press writes: The New York Zouaves, under command of Col, Elisworth, of Illinois have created a good deal of consternation in our City of dagnificent Distances. They have had two lays of extensive, expensive, and extreme light, fun, and frolic. They have broken ino taverns, terrified old ladies, ordered dinners and suppers which they had the impudence to request their victims to charge to that bankrupt concern the Southern Confederacy, and performed many other irreverent feats. They now occupy the new Hall of the House of Representatives, from which their aristocratic predecessors, the New York Seventh Regiment, retired to encounter the old rain storm of Friday and Saturday; and n order not to be behind the Representatives of the people, they yesterday improvised a House of Representatives, elected a speaker. clerk, and other officers, went into full session, dissolved the Union and then wound up the joke by going into Executive session after the model of the Senate, and in obedience to the example of Senator Mason, of Virginia, ordered the galleries to be cleared, which was ruthlessly effected, although that part of the building was occupied by some of their tired and sleepy companions, seeking a few hours' rest. After walking the parapets of the Capitol, rifle on shoulder, leaping fences, knocking down Sentinels, turning aside indignant bayonets, hanging like monkeys from the outer ledges of the dome, some two hundred feet above the firm set earth, to everybody's horror, they have been brought up with a round turn by an old gentleman at the other end of the avenue, named Winfield Scott, speaking through a quiet gentleman in charge of the Capitol, Major McDowell, U.S. A. These Turcomen of our time, these untamed firemen after fireeaters, these red-shirted patriots, so indifferent to all other appeals, have at last been conquered; order to day reigns in Warsaw .-What magic produced this change few can know, but I suspect they have been promised a steamboat ride some pleasant May morning, to Mount Vernon, with a slight intimation that they may stop at Alexandria on their way for refreshments. It is astonishing how mild and gentlemanly the Zouaves have become since their treaty with Gen. Scott.

#### ----PROCLAMATION. MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,

Sr. Louis, May 12th, 1861. To the People of the State of Missouri and city

assumed the Military Command of this Department. No one can more deeply regret fend them to the full extent with which the war; she has seized by surprise such of the the deplorable state of things existing here Constitution and laws of Congress have veststrongholds of the country as she was able; than myself. The past cannot be recalled, she has possessed herself of the navy vard at I can only deal with the present and the fu-

I most auxiously desire to discharge the mands one of the great highways from the delicate and onerous duties devolved upon Ohio river to the Atlantic ocean; and; above me, so as to preserve the public peace. I all, of the mouth of the Mississippi, the out- shall carefully abstain them the exercise of communication on the face of the globe .- ference with the proper functions of the pub-There will, in my judgement, never be peace till lie officers of the State and city. I therefore the flag of the Union again floats from every | call upon the public authorities and the peostronghold from which it has been stricken ple to aid me in preserving the public

The military force stationed in this Department by the authority of the government, and now under my command, will only be used in the last resort to preserve the peace. at Harper's Ferry? Do you imagine that I trust I may be spared the necessity of resorting to martial law, but the public peace MUST BE PRESERVED, and the lives and the Susquehanna into Chesapeake bay, to property of the people protected. Upon a Canal, will tolerate a foreign master in have no authority to change the location of

pathway to the Gulfof Mexico as a privilege | citement, if called upon to aid the local au | ple granted by this mushroom Confederacy?- thorities in preserving the public, I shall, in Yes, they will submit to this degrading yoke, preference, make use of the regular army.

I ask the people to pursue their peaceful but it will be when the Alleghanies shall bow avocations, and to observe the laws and ortheir imperial heads to the level of the sea, ders of their local authorities, and to abstain dent from Washington, "that General Scott and the current of the Mississippi and the from the excitements of public meetings is fully awake to the importance and urgency Missouri shall flow backward to the Rocky and heated discussions. My appeal, I trust, of the occasion, and fully informed of all the ith of a soldier to the earnest discharge of

### WILLIAM S. HARNEY. Brigadier General, U. S. A., Commanding Department.

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Blockade of Pensacola.

A dispatch from Pensacola to New Orleans, dated the 3d inst., states that that port was blockaded on Friday. If this be true, it settles the question of the capture of Fort Pickens completely. Hitherto the Confederate army under Capt. Bragg has received all its provisions and supplies, and, indeed, all its reinforcements from New Orleans and Mobile by sea; but with the en

trance to Pensacola Bay effectually blockaded by a fleet stationed outside, all vessels from ed, and Capt. Bragg's army completely cut ing that had been on fire before. The bells | off from its source of supplies. The region around Pensacola is a sandy waste, incapable of furnishing food or anything else that an army needs; and there will be no means of rapid communication with the country above, until the railroad from Montgomery to Penpanies appeared, against whose feeble efforts sacola shall be completed. It seems probable, therefore, that Capt. Bragg will have to strike his camp or run the risk of being starved out .- St. Louis Eve. New. ----

A Blow Straight from the Shoulder. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Jones of Bartholomew, a leading Demo-

and in order down the broad avenue, headed | crat, in the Senate of this State, recently, Resolved. That the Committee on Federal house, they found it barricaded, and-evi Relations be instructed to inquire and report ong time to dely their entrance; but they of the United States Senators, is a citizen of broke in the door, and rushed the engine to Indiana; and further, whether he can and will represent the people of Indiana in the United Stated Senate truly and fully, in its present their companions who would not brook the crisis; and further, whether his present posiidea of confinement or idle slumber while tion on the question now engrossing public attention, does not render his further continuance in the Senate of the United States inconsistant with the public interests and public

the third, they standing on the roof enveloped This is a very good move. The inquiry is a pertinent one. We want to see the grave Senator show his hand in the present crisis. Where is he and where does he stand? He stood with Jeff. Davis & co. in the United Col. Ellsworth seized the trumpet from a States Senate and the people have a right to fireman, who remonstrated, insisting upon know whether he is for the Government or against it. Let him speak out .- T. H. Jour

> There are others who sheuld speak out also and let the people see where they stand.

Gus. Butter, of the Massachusetta troops, has issued a special Brigade order commanding his officers to arrest one Spencer, a Baltimorean, who said at the Pelay House riot. The General had learned that there had been an attempt made to poison his troops with arsenic. He refers to this plan

of making war as follows: Are our few insane enemies among the loyal men of Maryland prepared to wage war upon us in this manner? Do they know the terribte lesson of warfare they are teaching us? Can it be that they realize the fact that we can put an agent with a word into every household, armed with this terrible weapon. to destroy the city by fire, to which allusion. In view of the terrible consequences of this has been made before, mode of warfare, (if adopted by us from their teaching.) with every sentiment of devotional prayer may we got exclaim, 'Father, forgive them; they know not what they do?' Certain it is, that any other such attempt, reasonably authenticated as to the person committing it, will be followed by the swiftest,

> ----Tur Louisville Democrat, of yesterday, What does he mean by asking peace of

surest, and most condign punihishment."

Obio and Indiana, when he evidently desires Kentucky to join their enemies? in his war poliley, he represents but a faction

An Interview with President Lancoln. Garrett Davis of Kentucky, recently had an interwiew with President Lincoln, the result of which he communicates in a letter to

the Louisville Journal. He says: I found the President frank and calm, but decided and firm. He expressed deep concern and regret for the exciting condition of the public affairs, and his hope that there would yet be a restoration of the Union, and peace and amity among all the States. He remarked, that neither ke, nor any other President, who had been elected by a party, could administer the Government in exact accordance with his own opinions and judgment; but must make some departure to satisfy those who had placed him in power. That, before the Carolinians had made their attack on Fort Sumter, he had decided not to reinforce or to attempt to reinforce its garrison, but merely, only, to supply its handful of famishing men with food; and that he had distinetly communicated these purposes to the authorities of the Southern Confederation .-That he had also determined, that, until the meeting of Congress, he would make no attempt to retake the forts. &c., belonging to the United States, which had been unlawfully seized and wrested from their possession, but would leave the then existing state of things to be considered and acted upon by Congress unless he should be constrained to depart from that purpose by the continued military operations of the seceded States.

The President further sail, that events had now reached a point when it must be decided whether our system of federal government was only a league of sovereign and independent States, from which any State could withdraw at pleasure, or whether the Constitution forming a government invested with a rength and powers sufficient to uphold its own authority, and to enforce the execution of the laws of Congress. That he had no doubt of the truth of the latter proposition, and he in tended to make it goed in the administration of the Government to the extent that he should be sustained by the people of the Uni-He remarked also, that he had expected all

the States, upon which he had made a requisition for military aid, to enable him to exccute the laws, to respond to that call; and particularly the State of Kentucky, which had been so loyal to the Union and faithful in the performance of all her duties. That he greatly regretted she had not acted up to the principle of her great statesman now no more, and the principle for which she has "the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

That he intended to make no attack, direct I have just returned to this post, and have or indirect, upon the institutions or property ed the President with the power. And that he did not intend to invade with an armed force, or make any military or naval movement against any State, unless she or her poo ple should make it necessary by a formidable resistance of the authority and laws of the United States. That if Kentucky or her citizens should seize the post of Newport, it would become his duty and he might attempt to retake it; but he contemplated no military operations that would make it necessary to move any troops over her territories-though he had the unquestioned right at all times to march the United States troops into and over any and every State. That if Kentucky made no demonstration of force against the United States he would not molest her .-That he regretted the necessity of marching troops across Maryland, but forces to protect the seat of the United States Government could not be concentrated there without doing so; and he intended to keep open a line of communication through that State to Washington City, at any risk, but in a manner least calculated to irritase and inflame her peo-

> War Plans of the Administration "I am amply assured" writes a correspon-

may not be made in vain, and I pledge the rebel leaders are doing or meditating. He is occupied as he was in the early part of the Mexican war, in carrying into effect plans carefully laid, and as carefully concealed from the knowledge of the enemy. Before they are aware, the net which he has set will be tprung upon them, and they will be taken in it like a covey of partridges."

The defence of Washington seems to have been fully provided for. With an ample force now mustered for its protection, with ample time for posting them to advantage, and with the most skillful engineers in the whole country employed in preparing such entrenchments as are necessary, it would be the strangest thing in the world if any access to the city was left unguarded, or any position favorable to the enemy neglected and unoccupied. So fully is this work in his judgment accomplished, that the troops which have been called for from the western states will have another and quite different destination. Part of the force sent from Illinois is al-

ready at Cairo. The point where the Ohio meets the Mississppi, with the Missouri shore their right and that of Ky, on their left, and the remainder will soon follow .-Miss ssippi and it is understood that no more of the Ohio troops will proceed to Washington. Several regiments are already assembled at Columbus, and if we may believe the tidings which reach us this morning, they also are to be sent westward.

Some movement is on foot which will give the rebela work to do on the great river which waters the state of Alabama where they have fixed their seat of government. In a short time the army of the west will hang like a thunder cloud over the slave states of the Mississippi valley, and woe to those on whom its bolts shall fall. No more provisions or military supplies of any kind will pass down the Mississippi unless they pass with the American army .- N. Y. Post 26th.

---THE last London Review contains an article on the "Distress of Nations." India is the scene of a desolating famine, after hav. No. 87 Warren's Block, Wabash street, mayldam TERRE-HAUTE, IND. Austria is on the verge of bankruptey, and about to lose Hungary and Venetia. Italy is preparing for war. So is France. Prussia is about to contend with Denmark. Turkey totters to its base. Bosnia is in arms, Rome is in its last agonies, and Poland appears to be on the verge of revolution. To this we may add our own civil war.

# LECAL.

State of Indiana, Vigo County, sa: Elisha M. Huntington, Alexander McGregor, Robert McGregor and Hannah Smith vs. Egra W. Smith-Vigo Common Pleas Court, August Term, A. D.

THE plaintiffs in the above entitled L cause, have filed in the Clerk's of a of the Vigo Common Pleas Court of Vigo county, Indiana, their complaint, alleging that the said defendant, Erra W. Smith, absented himself from his usual place of residence in Terre-Haute, Vigo county, more than five years ago, and his whereabouts are unknownthat he left a large amount of property in said county, without having made any provision for the management thereof—that he left Hannah Smith, the plainant his wife and five minor children, without having made any provision for the support and education of his family-and that his property, so abandoned by him, is suffering waste-that said other complainants Elisha M. Hontington and Alexander Mediregor and Robert McGregor, and others, are crediters of said Smith, and that a sale of said property is necessary for the payment of said Smith's debts—asking sahi Vigo Common Pleas Court, to hear said dut, and upon proof, presume the said Egra W. Smith dend, and assume jurisdiction, over said estate of said South in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Smith were dead, and appoint an administrator of his estate, who shall have all the rights and powers, and be subject to all the duties in relation thereto, which appertain to administrators of decedents estates.

Now, therefore, the said defendant, Eera W.Smith, all take notice that unless he be and appear in the Cigo Common Pleas Court, on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at Torre-Hante, Vice county, on the third Monday of August, 1841, then and there to plend, answer or deniur to sara complaint, the same will be determined in his

absence by said Court. MCLEAN & CRASE, Pife. Attys.
JOSEPH H. BLAKE, Clerk myladwim. Vigo County Common Pleas Court. Indianapolis Journal copy and send bill to Attye.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

## VOLUNTEERS Interesting

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Union Clothing Store!

They Will be Equipped

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LATEST STYLE.

AND LOWEST PRICE!

In all or any variety of

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We Have Not Forgotten You!

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HERE'S THE PLACE TO GET THE

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We have something nice in the way of

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Lo To one and all we say, don't take our word r it, but come and see for yourselves.

HARTSOCK, ALLEN & CO.

# DISSOLUTION.

TOTICE .-- This is to certify, that I have this day sold out all my interest, right and title, in the store of S. Hartman & Co., Ter. e-Haute, lud., to Henry Hartman, and that he alone is authorized, and has power to collect and settle up the business of said firm.

SLEON HARTMAN Baltituore, Md., May 1, 1861.

# LITERARY.

YEW YORK. CINCINNATI

Sr. LOUIS and
TERRE-HAUTE Dalles,
And all the Eastern Weeklies and Monthlies for sale
at [my3dtf] ARNOLD'S LITERARY DEPOT.

# FOR RENT.

PHE SPACIOUS AND CONVE. NIENT Store room recently occupied by Mesers. Indiana will send her troops toward the R. S. Cox & Sen, on Wabash street, north side Public Square, on very easy terms. Apply to MARY GROVERMAN

> WELLING HOUSE FOR RENT. Pleasantly located between Sixth and Sevenih coets, north of Chestunt street, containing six rooms and reliar. Apply to J. D. CONDIT, apl8dtf Office over Minshall & Paddock's.

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WEISS & CO. are prepared to farnish by the barrel, or bottled forfamily

ALE, PORTER, CIDER, &c., &c. Scotch Ale,
London Portér,
Philadelphia Porter,
Dayton Ale,
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DENTAL.

# Dental Notice.

R. WARREN, DENTIST, will be absent for some weeks. Dr. J. W. ULTON, of Louisville, Ky., will attend to all calls or Dental operations, in the same careful and satsfactory manner, and to whom patrons of the of-fice are recommended. J. F. WARREN. fice are recommended.

# REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAM!

THIS DAY AND EVENING.

SCUDDER'S.

Families and Parities Supplied on Short Notice.

CODA AND FINE CIGARS,

SCUDDDR'S.

4th street, south of Post Office.

TONSORIAL.

Medicated Hair Wash!

DROF, GEORGE W. CANADA having reflited his Shaving and Bair Dresning Salosn, adjoining the Terre Haute House, begs leave to inform the citizens and public generally, that he is now prepared to wait upon ensterners in his usual satisfactory manner. Strict attention given to Shampooning and Cutting Ladies and Little Girls' Hair.

GEO. W. CANADA.

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ALL SORTS OF

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At Greatly Reduced Prices!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

CLOTHING!

TERT LOW PRICES!

THE BEST STOCK OF

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IN THE CITY

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Be Sure and Call on Me Before Pur-

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NERY CHEAP :

N. ERLANGER, No. 93 Warren Block, next to Edsall, McDougal & Co.

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MINSHALL & PADDOCK'S!

SHIRTS! A perfect assertment, including the celebrated Fe Plus Ultra Shirt. They are all cut by the intest

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mproved pattern, and gnaranteed to fit.

Novia Silk, Gause Merino, White Liele, India Sauce, Heavy Silk, Brown Cotton Enit, Prown Cotton and Plain Lamb's Wool.

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White Liven, Ganre Merine, Novia Silk, Bleached Drill-Fine, Unbleached Drill, Lamb's Weel.

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Silk, of all kinds; Linen, hemmed and unhersmed;

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Neck-Ties! A large variety of all the Late Styles, including the

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Eureka and Gum Band-two of the latest styles.

Patent, and a greatly improved Shoulder Brace.

Prince of Wales, Byron, Standing, Prince Albert, Garrote and all other styles, including plain and fan-cy Paper Collars.

Collars.

Half - Hose!

Mixed, Eleached and Unbleached Cetton, Korta Silk, Spun Silk, Lisie Thread, Ceshmere, and Cetton with

MINSHALL & PADDOCK. CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

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Purifier ! After Taking GREATEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD

Most Delicions & Delightful Cor-THE THOUSANDS upon thous ands who are daily using McLean's Strengthen-ing Cordial, certify that it is absolutly an friellie ble remedy for removing and INVIGORATING th-shattered and diseased system, purifying and en-riching the blood—resturing the sick, suffering in-valid to

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THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. it will cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsta, Diarrhos, Lysentery, Headache, depression of Spirits, Fever and Ague, inward Fever, Ead Breath, or any Disease of the laver, Stomach or Rowels.
GENTLEMEN, do you wish to be healthy, strong LADIES, do you want the bloom of health to mount to your cheeks again?—then go at once and get

Delay not a moment; it is warranted to give satisfation. It will cure any disease of the Kidneys, Womb, or Bladder; Fainting, Obstructed Menstruation, Falling of the Womb, Eurrenness, or any diseases arising from Chronic or Nervous Debility. It is an infallible

Do you want your delicate, sickley, puny children to be healthy, strong and robust!—then give them Molean's Strengthing Cordsal, (see the directions on each bottle,) it is delicious to take.

One table-spoonful, taken every morning, fasting is a sure preventive against chill and fever, yellon fever, cholera or any prevailing disease.

CAUTION:—Beware of Druggists or dealers who
may try to paim upon you a bottle of Bitters or Sarsaparilla (which they can buy cheap) by saying it a
just as good. There are even men BASE enough to

eation. It is put up in large bottles—\$1 per bor six bottles for \$5.

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Corner Third and Pine Sts., S. Louis, Mo. Dr. McLean's Universal Pilis! OR LIVER COMPLAINT, BILLIOUSNESS, STABACHE, &C. There never has been a CATHARTIC medicine, offered to the public, that has given such entire ant isfaction as McLean's Universal Pills. Being entirely vegetable, they are perfectly inno-cent and can be taken by the most tender infant; yet prompt and powerful in removing all Billious secre ions, acid or impure, fetid matter from the stomach. In fact, they are the only pills that should be used in inglarious Districts.

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THE BEST EXTERNAL IN THE WORLD, FOR MAN OR BEAST. Thousands of human beings have been saved a life of decreptime and misery, by the use of this inval-nable Liniment. It will relieve PAIN almost instanteneously, and it will cleanee, purify and heal the foulest SORE in an incredibly short time. McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT will relieve: 14 most inveterate cases of Rheumstism, Gout, or Beuralgis -For Paralysis, Contracted Muscles, Stiffness or Weak ness in the Joints, Muscles or Ligaments, it will nev-

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PLANTERS, FARMERS or any one baving charge of horses, will save money by using McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It is a speedy and infallible cure for Galia, Sprains, Chafes, Swellings, Larrences Sweeney, Sores, Wounds, Scratches, or any external diseases. Try it, and you will be convinced.

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TTACKS ARE SUDDEN, AND therefore it is wise to be always prepared to trest so alarming a complaint promptly, for a trifling expense; say 25 cents. Owners of cattle and horses can constantly keep on hand a positive cure, and thereby

Remember - 25 cents is a very small sum compared with the value of a horse. Half a 25 cent bottle of Sloan's lestant Relief, given in a plat of warm water, seldom fails to cure a horse of colic in a few minutes; in extreme cases repeat the dose in 15 minutes. For a ruises, Strains, Sprains, and many other injuries on horses, cattle and other animals, Sloan's Instant hellef specify effects a cure. Many persons have been asterdished to witness the rapid cure effected, by the use of this wonderful medicine. The del-

SLOAN'S INSTANT RELIEF Is the Great Internal & External Remedy for the immediate cure of colic, sore throat heartburn, toothache, weakness of the back or kid neys, diarrhous, dysentery, cholers morbus, all summer complaints, sick headache, ague cake, Rheumatism, soreness of the bones, pain in the limbs, cramps and spasms, colds, spinal complaints, swelled joints, aprains, bruises, esc.

DROFESSOR GARDNER IS OUT OF TOWN!

But there are a few more cakes of his highly criebrated Soup, left at Bartlett's, which are warranteed to be an excellent article for shaving and the toilet, a sure cure for chaps on the face or hands, and for the teeth, it is unsurpassed. It is warranteed also, to re-move paint and greese from woollen, slik, linen, musfin, (with fast colors,) and white spots from all kinds Se" Call on Bartlett, who is sole arent, and secure a cake before it is all gone.

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For Children.

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They produce no griping, sickness or pain in the simuach or bowels, though very active and searching in their operation, promoting healthy secretions of the liver and Kidneys. Who will suffer from billious-

Br. J. M. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

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